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1. Zaklad Chemii Fizjologicznej A. M. w Krakowie Kierownik: prof. dr B. Skarzynski i Zaklad Fizjologii A. M. w Krakowie Kierownik: prof. dr J. Kaulbersz.
(ESTERASES - chemistry)
(PANCREATIC JUICE - chemistry)

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(PANCREATIC JUICE chem.)
(PROTEASES chem.)

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(ESTERASES chem) (INTESTINES)

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1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii A.M. w Krakowie, Kierownik: prof.dr J.Kaulbersz.
(CORTICOTROPIN pharmacol)
(PANCREATIC JUICE)

SZAFRAN, Z.; SZAFRAN, Halina; OLEKSY, J.

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1. Department of Physiological Chemistry and Department of Physiology, Medical School, Krakow.
(PROTEASES - chemistry) (INTESTINE, SMALL - chemistry)

SZAFRAN, Z.; OIEKSY, J.

Cholinesterase activity of canine intestinal juice obtained from the Thiry-Vella fistula. Bul Ac Pol biol 11 no.3:119-122 '63.

1. Department of Physiological Chemistry, School of Medicine, Krakow. Presented by B. Skarzynski.

KRYSIAK, Eugeniusz, mgr inz.; OLEKSY, Marian, inz.

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1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Lublinie. Kierownik: prof. dr F. Skubiszewski.

(CALCULI, urinary, ther.)
(URINARY TRACT, calculi, ther.)

OLEKSY, T.

SCIENCE

Periodicals: CHEMIK. Vol. 11, no. 7/8, July/ Aug. 1958.

OLEKSY, T. Seven years of the Wizow chemical plant. p. 215.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 4, April 1959, Unclass.

OLEKSY, Tadeusz, mgr

One million tons of sulfurous acid. Chemik 18 no.1:26-29 Ja '65.

1. Association of Inorganic Industry, Warsaw.

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Tetracycline test in gastric carcinoma. Nowotwory 15 no.1: 17-22 Ja-Mr'65.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. L. Tochowicz) i z Instytutu Onkologii w Krakowie (Dyrektor: prof. dr. med. H. Kolodziejska).

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Spectral analysis of loess from the environs of Mogila near Cracow. J. Tokarski and K. Oleksynowa (Jagiellonian Univ., Cracow, Poland). *Bull. intern. acad. polon. sci., Classe sci. math.-nat. Ser. A*, 1951, 315–20 (1952) (in English). —A Mogila loess was analyzed chemically, microscopically, and thermally. Chem. analyses indicated soil comps. to consist of quartz and 66, bentonite 7, zeolinite 9, seriche 6, calcite 9, and limestone 4%. Thermal and microscopic results were similar. J. R. McHenry

(1)

OLEKSYNOWA, KRYSTYNA

POL.

1. Chemical characteristic of cement dust (from cement plants) and their value for agriculture. Krystyna Oleksynowa (Wyższa Szkoła Rolnicza, Kraków, Poland). *Cement-Wapno-Gips* 11(20), 62-4(1955).—Mineral compn. of cement dust and its high soly. in water and 2% citric acid (amounting to 72.02%) indicate that the dust is a good fertilizer. The dust had a bulk d. 0.85 g./cc. and sp. gr. 2.60; its water ext. had pH 8.6 (owing to hydrolysis of $CaCO_3$). The dust was extd. first with water, then with a 2% water soln. of citric acid, and then with 18% HCl by using for 1 g. of the dust 100 g. of each solvent. The water ext. contained NaCl 0.34, KCl 1.48, K_2SO_4 8.85, $CaSO_4$ 1.08, $CaCO_3$ 1.83 and O_2 0.21%. The citric acid ext. contained Al_2SiO_5 15.41, Fe_2SiO_5 2.48, K_2SiO_3 5.29, $CaSiO_3$ 0.71, $CaSO_4$ 2.21, $CaCO_3$ 21.88, $MgCO_3$ 3.03, and CO_2 0.33%. The HCl ext. contained $MgSiO_3$ 1.23, Na_2SiO_3 0.18, K_2SiO_3 0.39, $CaSiO_3$ 0.25, CaO 2.09, Fe_2O_3 2.41, and Al_2O_3 0.87%. The residue contained SiO_2 10.35, Al_2O_3 1.40, Fe_2O_3 0.56, CaO 0.27, and MgO 0.09%. All the above percentages refer to the total dust. The author surmises that an acid soil will also be able to dissolve the silicates sol. in 2% citric acid and ppt. later SiO_2 in a colloidal form which will be able to cement the particles of soil thus conditioning it. Cement dust as K fertilizer is important for Poland which has to import nearly all K fertilizers.

F. J. Hendel

Oleksynowa, K.

D

POLAND / Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No. 49074

Author : Tokarski, J. and Oloksynowa, K.
Inst : Not given
Title : Mineralogic Analysis of Glauconite from Zawichost (Kieleckie Voyevodstvo [District])

Orig Pub : Zesz Nauk Wiszszej Szkoly Rolniczej Krakowie, No 2, 27-33 (1957)

Abstract : The authors have applied microscopic and chemical analytical methods to the investigation of glauconite sands consisting of 40% glauconite and 60% quartz. The following minerals were identified in the heavy fraction: zirconium, tourmaline, kyanite, rutile, staurolite, and andalusite. The chemical composition of the glauconite was found to be as follows (in %): SiO_2 49.47, TiO_2 0.02, PtO_5 traces,

Card 1/2

OLEKSYNOWA, Krystyna

Mineralogical and chemical characteristics of phosphorites from Chalupki. Archiw min 23 no.2:215-270 '59 [publ. '62].

1. Department of Soil Science, College of Agriculture, Krakow.

POLAND

[illegible]SKI, Tomasz [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] hygiene (Katedra Zoohigieny) (Director: Prof. [illegible] [illegible]ELANSKI) and the Chair of the Science of the [illegible] (Katedra [illegible] Gleboznawstwa) (Director: Docent Dr. [illegible]) of the WSR (Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza; Higher School of Agriculture) in Krakow

"Air Microfactors in the Animal Breeding [illegible] [illegible]. Chemical Investigation of Condensed Water Vapor [illegible]"

Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 1[illegible], No 11, [illegible] 62, pp 683-685.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] [illegible] lysis of the condensed water vapor [illegible] and [illegible] stables revealed qualitative differences between [illegible] various chemicals serving as nuclei for condensation [illegible] a detrimental effect on the breathing [illegible] of [illegible] animals, and a study of the chemical composition along with [illegible] quantity of condensation is recommended. Eight (8) references: one English, two German, and five Polish.

1/1

GNATYUK, D.I.; SILIN, B.I.; IGNATKIN, I.A., red.; KASIMENKO, A.K., red.; KOSARIK, D.M., red.; OLEKSYUK, I.N., red. [deceased]; STAROVOYTENKO, I.P., red.; BEREZINA, Z., red.; LYAMKIN, V., tekhn.red.

[Sights of the Ukraine] Dostoprimechatel'nosti Ukrainy. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry USSR, 1960. 797 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Ukraine--Guidebooks)

OLEKSYUK, N.F., starshiy leytenant

Balancing circuit. Vest.protivovozd.obor. no.2:71 F '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

(Telephone cables)

OLEKSYUK, V.D.

Manual device for closing penicillin jars with metal tops. Farmatsev zhur. 19 no.4:64-65 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Upravlyayushchiy aptekoy No.5 g. Ivano-Frankovska.

MAKSIMOV, V.P.; TOKOY, I.N.; PETUKHOV, Ye.I.; OLEKSYUK, V.I.

Controlling the losses of reservoir energy in the production of gas on the Shebelinka gas field. Gaz. delo no.8:8-12 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Shebelinskoye gazopromyslovoye upravleniye.

TOKOY, I.N.; OLEKSYUK, V.I.; GERISH, P.A.

Present status of the development of the Shebelinka field. Gaz. delo no.7:6-11 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Shebelinskoye gazopromyslovoye upravleniye.

E-3

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 86285

AUTHOR : Buchowski, H.; Olempska, Z.
INST. :
TITLE : Extraction Analysis of Nitrobenzoic Acids.

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. analit., 1958, 3, No 3-4, 635-640

ABSTRACT : A study of the correlation between distribution coefficient of o- and p-nitrobenzoic acid in water-organic solvents systems, and the pH values. It was found that these acids can be determined in a mixture by carrying out the polarography of aqueous solutions of their mixtures before and after extraction with a mixture of toluene (I) and ether (II). To 2 ml of $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ - $2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M solution of acids in 0.3 M acetate buffer solution (pH 4.2) is added 0.1 ml 0.005% solution of thymol, H_2 is passed in, and the mixture is subjected to polarography at 20 ± 0.5°, and at E from 0 to - 1.4 v. Then, 5 ml of the same solution of acids are shaken with 5 ml of a mixture of I and II (1:3)

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POLAND

OLEMPSKA, Zofia; NIEMYSKI, Tadeusz

Department of Semiconductor Technology, Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences (Zaklad Technologii Polprzewodnikow, Instytut Fizyki, PAN (for both)

Warsaw, Przeglad elektroniki, No 5, May 1966, pages 223-228

"Preparation of boron by hydrogen reduction of boron trichloride."

USHAKOVA, Dora Vasil'yevna; KHRISTICH, O.G.[Khrystych, O.H.], kand. ekon. nauk; BUTKO, S.D., prof., otv. red.; OLENCHENKO, F.I., red.; TROKHIMENKO, A.S.[Trokhymenko, A.S.], tekhn. red.

[Collected problems on general statistical theory]Zbirnyk zadach z zahal'noi teorii statystyky. Kharkiv, Vyd-vo Kharkivs'koho univ., 1962. 190 p. (MIRA15:11)
(Statistics—Problems, exercises, etc.)

AUTHOR: Olenchenko, G.P. (Economist). 110-7-17/30

TITLE: On the question of improving economics work in undertakings of the electrical industry. (K voprosu ob uluchshenii ekonomicheskoy raboty na predpriyatiyakh elektropromyshlennosti).

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti" (Journal of the Electrical Industry), Vol.28, No.7, 1957, p.60 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Number 9 of the journal for 1956 contained two articles on the study of economics and the organisation of production, one by Nelidov and the other by Peltsman and Kanevskii. Both articles were based on criticism of a recently issued textbook on the subject. This short note is a contribution to the discussion on these two articles. It states that there is a great need for better norms and methods of production and economic planning, and for analysis and accounting in production. In many electrical factories questions of the organisation of production and economic planning do not receive the attention they deserve. This is partly because young engineers are inadequately trained in these matters. In particular there is a shortage of good text books on concrete questions of economics. Existing books are full of

Card 1/2

S/122/60/000/009/010/015
A161/A026

AUTHOR: Olenchenko, G.Ye.

TITLE: Some Measures for Improving Production Organization and Economy in Industrial Installations

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1960, No. 9, pp. 71 - 73

TEXT: The author reviews the present situation and makes organizational suggestions. Many works tolerate unnecessary expenses, the production plans are not being prepared in due time and are not always reasonable; the Sovnarkhozes frequently issue income plans without any proper calculations and make the output of obsolete machines seem more profitable for the industrial works than of the new and better ones, make the conditions for some works easy, hard for others. Many works have no specialists for production organization and make it a function of the chief technologist, the production department, the personnel section, planning department, and of the chief accountant. The ways and methods of planning, procurement, accounting and organization in general are different at different works, and not satisfactory. Scientists know too little of practical production problems, and there are no manuals on this subject. The author thinks

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S/122/60/000/009/010/015
A161/A026

Some Measures for Improving Production Organization and Economy in Industrial Installations

that the old abolished way of organization was better when an engineer especially assigned was in charge, or an "orgbureau" (organization bureau) in large machine works, where production engineers worked together with economists, and the technical information bureau cared for the popularization of better methods and specialists studied the practices in other works and cared for better organization and profits (this is mentioned as being practiced in many industrial works abroad). The author's suggestions are: to decide who is to be assigned with organization in the works; to establish a central institute that would coordinate and provide for instructions and practical assistance; to introduce a position of engineer in charge of production organization and production economy at smaller installations, and a corresponding bureau in larger ones; to organize a publishing council with the Gosudarstvennyy komitet po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee for Automation and Machine Building), and to publish instructions and manuals only after approval by this council; to organize conferences on this problem.

Card 2/2

OLEN'CHENKO, L.

USSR/Chemistry - Aniline, Alkylation of
Chemistry - n-Butene

Jan 49

"Catalytic Alkylation of Aniline With n-Butene," K. Lavrovskiy, A. Minkhovskaya, L. Olen'chenko, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIV, No 3

Concludes: (1) Synthetic aminosilicates, used for catalytic cracking, are active catalyzers in the alkylation of aromatic amines. (2) During subject alkylation, amines form with a substitution group in the nucleus. Alkylation is accompanied by cracking, destructive alkylation and ring formatio' with n-toluidine forming as the chief product of reaction. (3) Synthetic aminosilicates cause a Hofmann regrouping of the substituted aromatic amines. Submitted 24 Nov 48.

PA 27/49T5

OLENCHENKO, V.I.

Veterinary workers of Volyn' Province in the effort to fulfill the seven-year plan in 4 years. Veterinariia 37 no.9:24-27 S '60. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nachal'nik veterinarnogo otdela oblsel'khozupraveniya, Volynskaya oblast'.
(Volyn' Province--Veterinary hygiene)

VOLCHKOV, P.M.; RYKOV, V.D.; OLENDAREV, N.S.

Reinforced concrete blocks for lining vertical mine shafts. Gor. zhur. no.4:48 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Concrete blocks--Patents)

VOLCHKOV, P.M., inzh.; OLENDAREV, N.S., inzh.; RYKOV, V.D., inzh.

Shaft sinking with preliminary rock cementation. Shakht. stroi. no.6:27-29 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Shaft sinking) (Grouting)

CHROSCICKI, Stanislaw; CZECHOWICZ, Magdalena; OLENDER, Andrzej; RADOMSKA, Maria

Tissue reactions to experimental perlon implants. Pol. przegl. chir. 36 no.6:781-787 Ja '64

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: doc. dr. Z. Lapinski).

GEBICKI, Zdzislaw; OLENDER, Kornel

Movable lighting installations. Wiadom gorn 12 no.7/8:259-261 Jl-Ag '61.

OLENDER, Kornel, mgr., inz.

The moment reverting the excavating push shovel. Przegl mech 20 no.18:554-557 S '61.

1. Zaklady Konstrukcyjno-Mechanizacyjne Przemyslu Weglowego, Gliwice.

JASINSKI, Stanislaw, inz.; OLENDER, Kornel, mgr inz.

Improvements of the hydraulic control system. Przegl mech 21 no.18:567-570 25 S '62.

1. Zaklady Mechaniczne, Lubedy (for Jasinski). 2. Zaklady Konstrukcyjno-Mechaniczne Przemyslu Weglowego, Gliwice (for Olender).

OLENDER, Kornel, mgr. inz.

Traction performance characteristics of pneumatic caterpillar loaders. Przegl gorn 19 no.5:224-228 My '63.

GEBICKI, Zbigniew, mgr inż.; OLENDER, Kornel, mgr. inż.

Electrohydraulic drive of caterpillar chassis. Przegl mech 22 no. 19 10:599-603 O '63.

1. Zaklady Konstrukcyjno-Mechanizacyjne Przemyslu Weglowego, Gliwice.

OLENDER, Kornel, mgr inz.

Weight of machines. Przegl mech 22 no. 23:729-731 10 D '63.

1. Mechanical Construction Works of Coal Industry, Gliwice.

UL'YANOV, V.; OLENDER, S.

Here they are, the hidden potentialities of increasing accumulations and budget incomes. Fin. SSSR 22 no.9:76-80 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Glavnyy kontroler-revizor Kontrol'no-revizionnogo upravleniya Ministerstva finansov Ukrainskoy SSR po Odesskoy oblasti (for Ul'yanov). 2. Starshiy kontroler-revizor Kontrol'no-revizionnogo upravleniya Ministerstva finansov Ukrainskoy SSR po Odesskoy oblasti (for Olender).

(Odessa Province--Capital)
(Odessa Province--Industrial management)

OLENDRZYNSKI, W., mgr inz.

Dependence panels for E-type relay installations of the train running protection system and modern methods of dependence recording. Przegl kolej elektrotech 14 no.2:61-64 F '62.

OLENDSKI, W.; ZAKIEWICZ, B.; MALINOWSKI, J.

"Economic Geology in the Service of Socialistic Building." p.17
(PRZEGLAD GEOLOGICZNY No. 1/2, Jan./Feb. 1954 Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

CLE[illegible]I, W.

"Thirty-eight Years of [illegible] [illegible]", [illegible], ([illegible]), No. 11, November 1954, Warsaw, [illegible])

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions ([illegible]AI), LC, Vol. [illegible], No. [illegible], March 1955, Uncl.

OLENDSKI, W.

"Tasks and development of a geologic service in Korea." p. 17,
(PRZEGLAD GEOLOGICZNY. Nol. 1, Jan. 1955. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4, No. 4.
April 1955. Uncl.

OLENDSKI, W.; LYCZEWSKA, J.

Hydrographic and Geologic Map of Poland. p. 481.
A program of chemical analysis suggested by the Central Bureau of Geology for the documentation of industrial mineral resources. p. 489.
A scientific session of the Institute of Geology devoted to geologic structure of the Coal Basin in Upper Silesia. p. 490.

No. 10, Oct. 1955

PRZEGIAD GEOLOGICZNY
Warszawa

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1956

OLENDSKI, W.; BIELECKA, W.

Terminology used in the description of Foraminifera. (Conclusion) p. 475.

No. 10, Oct. 1955

PRZEGLAD GEOLOGICZNY
Warszawa

SOURCE: East Euro ean Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1956

OLENDSKI, W.: KLINSKI, T.

The hydrogeologic observations concerning drilling for mineral raw material. p. 159

PRZEGLAD GEOLOGICZNY. (Wydawnictwa Geologiczne)
Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 7, No. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

OLENDSKI, Witold

The elastic resources of artesian waters and oil. Przegl geol 8 no.10:519-521 O '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Centralny Urzad Geologii.

(Petroleum) (Water)

OLENDSKI, Witold

Connection of the origination of brown coal deposits with the tectonics of the substratum. Przegl geol 10 no.11:576-579 N '62.

1. Centralny Urzad Geologii, Warszawa.

OLENDZKI, Witold

Remarks on balancing the evaluation of brown coal deposits during their geological recognition. Przegl geol 10 no.12:632-636 D '62.

1. Centralny Urzad Geologii, Warszawa.

OLENDSKI, W.

Application of mathematics in geological research.
Przegl geol 10 no.11:628 N '62.

MARASEK, Andrzej, inz.; OLENDZKI, Witold, dr.inz.

Wells without filters. Gosp wodna 22 no.8:352-357 '62.

1. Centralny Urzad Geologii, Warszawa.

USSR/Electronics - Antenna Theory OLENDSKIY, V. A. FD - 1935

OLENDSKIY, V.A.

Card 1/1 Pub. 90, 4/9

Author : Fradin, A. Z. and Olendskiy, V. A.

Title : Antenna effect of symmetrical feeder

Periodical : Radiotekhnika, 10, 29-39, Feb 55

Abstract : The antenna effect in the radio receiving stations can be considerably reduced by using coaxial cables, shielding or transposition of the feeders. A general method of solving problems related to the antenna effect, caused primarily by the non-symmetry at the input of the radio receiver, are examined in some details. Analysis of the antenna effect phenomenon was based on the theory of non-symmetrical lines, as worked out by Pistol'kors, A. A., and on the theory of multi-pole network circuits. Results of this study shows the relationship between the antenna effect and the magnitude of non-symmetry, the dimensions of antenna-feeder system, the wave length, and the conditions of ground. This method of solution can be readily extended, with slight modification, to the radio transmission system.

Institution: --

Submitted : May 10, 1952

FRADIN, A.Z., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OLENDSKIY, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

General solution of a problem of antenna effedt in feeders arising from the effect of unsymmetrical receiver input. Sbor.trud.Len.elek. inst.sviazi no.1:48-69 '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Radio--Receivers and reception)

SOV/106-58-4-5/16

AUTHORS: Fradin,A.Z. and Olendskiy, V.A.

TITLE: Measurement of the Input Asymmetry of Radio Receivers (Ob izmerenii asimmetrii vkhoda radiopriyemnikov)

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1958, Nr 4, pp 30 - 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Correct operation of a symmetrical receiver system, consisting of an antenna, a line feeder and a receiver input, demands strict symmetry in all its elements. Methods of measuring the asymmetry of antennae and feeders have been developed (Reference 1). In this article is developed a method for measurement of the asymmetry of the receiver input and related parameters.
The antenna effect of an uncovered feeder line is conveniently evaluated by the feeder reception coefficient (Refs 2 and 3) by which is meant the ratio of the voltage at the grid of the first valve of the receiver, due to the feeder and antenna when working in a co-phase regime, to the voltage at the same points due to the antenna when working in an anti-phase wave regime. It is also assumed that the fields which excite both the co-phase and anti-phase waves are similar and come from the main maxima of the polar diagrams of the antenna-feeder system for the co-phase and anti-phase wave.
The feeder reception coefficient depends on two forms of

Card1/6

asymmetry: impedance asymmetry and emf asymmetry. The physical concepts behind these two forms are illustrated in Figure 1. Here, by Z_H is meant the impedance between the receiver input terminals and by Z' and Z" the leakage impedances between each input terminal and the earthed chassis of the receiver. The coefficients M, M' and M" characterise the coupling of the receiver input circuit to the feeder coil L_ϕ and to the side branches of the three terminal network, respectively. As an example, Figure 1 shows transformer coupling but other forms of coupling can be used. Impedance asymmetry is characterised by the difference between Z' and Z" and is qualitatively determined by the coefficient:

$$A_Z = \frac{\dot{Z}' - \dot{Z}''}{\dot{Z}' + \dot{Z}''} \qquad (1)$$

Asymmetry of the emf E' and E" , which appear at the input terminals when a voltage U_o is applied to the input circuit, is characterised by the difference between M' and M" . The

emf asymmetry is evaluated by the coefficient:

$$\dot{A}_E = \frac{\dot{E}' + \dot{E}''}{\dot{E}' - \dot{E}''} \qquad (2)$$

The emf and inpedance asymmetries can either increase the feeder reception coefficient or, by compensating each other, reduce the feeder reception coefficient. Apart from $\dot{A}_Z$ and $\dot{A}_E$, the reception feeder coefficient also depends on the parameter:

$$\dot{m} = \frac{2\dot{Z}'\dot{Z}''}{\dot{Z}_H(\dot{Z}' + \dot{Z}'')} \qquad (3)$$

which the author calls the receiver input leakage coefficient and on the receiver input impedance (Z_{BX}):

$$\dot{Z}_{BX} = \frac{\dot{Z}_H(\dot{Z}' + \dot{Z}'')}{\dot{Z}_H + \dot{Z}' + \dot{Z}''} \qquad (4)$$

Measurement of the Input Asymmetry of Radio Receivers

The relationship between the feeder reception coefficient and the basic parameters of the antenna-feeder system and of the receiver input is given (Eqs.(5) and (6)). To obtain the impedance asymmetry coefficient $\mathring{A}_Z$ and the leakage coefficient $\mathring{m}$, the three-circuit method illustrated in Figure 2 is used. The input conductances of the tuned receiver are first measured using a high-frequency bridge, and then the coefficients $\mathring{A}_Z$ and $\mathring{m}$ are calculated from the values obtained.
Circuit 1, without the input terminal earthed, can be used to measure the input impedance of the receiver. The emf asymmetry coefficient $\mathring{A}_E$ can be measured by anti-phase and co-phase connection of the emf to the receiver input.
In this method, a voltage of the required frequency from a high-frequency generator with a symmetrical output is applied to the tuned receiver input terminals in two ways, as shown in Figure 3. Circuit 'a' provides the anti-phase supply and circuit 'b' the co-phasal supply.

The generator voltages are set so that the receiver output voltage is the same for both circuits. Measurements of the asymmetry coefficients A_Z and A_E and the leakage parameters were made on two types of receiver (KTF-1, AR-88) over a frequency band of 6 to 16 Mc/s at 2 Mc/s intervals. A Marconi high-frequency measuring bridge was used and, for the circuits of Figure 3, a generator GSS-6 was used.
The results are given in Tables 1 and 2. The receiver KTF-1 has coefficients A_Z and A_E of several percent, lying within the accuracy limits of the measurements. The parameter m is very large over practically the whole of the shortwave band.
The coefficient A_Z for the AR-88 is also very small. The coefficient A_E has different values for different frequencies in the sub-band, changing from 0.8 to 2.8. The leakage parameter m is less than for the KTF-1 but has a sufficiently high value.
Calculated values for the feeder reception coefficient for

Measurement of the Input Asymmetry of Radio Receivers

two types of antennae - rhombic and symmetrical resonators - are given in Table 3. The data corresponds to the most favourable case of minimum feeder reception coefficient which occurs with very long feeders and with high attenuators. There are 3 figures, 3 tables and 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: April 5, 1957

1. Radio recievers--Performance 2. Impedance--Measurement
Card 6/6 3. Antenna--Performance 4. Mathematics--Applications

39714
S/142/62/005/002/017/019
E192/E382

9.1000

AUTHOR: Olendskiy, V.A.

TITLE: On the problem of evaluating the radiation of a lossy conductor

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, v. 5, no. 2, 1962, 272 - 276

TEXT: The system considered is illustrated in Fig. 1, where Z_H is the load impedance and ℓ is the length of the conductor. The radiation pattern of such a system can be determined by several approximate methods. An accurate formula can be derived by taking the basic equation from the book of G.Z. Aysenberg (Antennae for main radio-communication links, Svyaz'izdat, 1948). The formula is used to determine the radiated electrical field and the radiation pattern for the case when the attenuation of the conductor is comparatively small, the load impedance is purely resistive and equal to the wave impedance of the conductor and the length of the conductor is a multiple of one-half the operating wavelength. An expression for the effective length of this type of antenna is given as:

Card 1/3

On the problem of ....

$$\ell_\partial = \frac{2\ell e^{-\frac{\beta\ell}{2}}}{n\pi} F(\varphi_o) \qquad (8)$$

where β is the attenuation constant of the conductor
n is an integer and
$F(\varphi_o)$ is the value of the radiation-pattern function in the direction of the principal radiation-maximum.

The formulae are used to determine the radiation patterns for an antenna having a length $\ell = 10\lambda$ ($n = 20$) and $\beta = 1/5\lambda$. The effective length of the antenna for these conditions is $\ell_\partial = 0.13\ell$; if the conductor is assumed to be loss-less the effective length is 0.27ℓ; further, if the attenuation

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AR6000129 SOURCE CODE:

30
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 8Zh38

AUTHOR: Olendskiy, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Parametric frequency converter with detuned tank circuits

CITED SOURCE: Tr. uchebn. in-tov svyazi. M-vo svyazi SSSR, vyp. 23, 1964, 59-67

TOPIC TAGS: frequency converter, parametric converter, receiver tuning, receiver bandwidth

TRANSLATION: A calculation is presented for the characteristics of a double-loop parametric frequency converter using a semiconductor diode with two detuned tank circuits. It is proposed that both circuits have the same bandwidth and be determined in one direction by an equal amount Δf_0. An analysis of the system is by the complex-amplitude method. In the presence of detuning of the tank circuits, the reactances introduced into the circuits turn out to be of opposite sign to the proper reactances of the tank circuits and can cancel each other. As a result, the influence of a change in frequency becomes smaller than when exactly tuned circuits are used, thus indicating the possibility of increasing the bandwidth of the given device. In the case considered, the conversion coefficient depends on the detuning of the circuits and the amplification can be regulated by selecting the amount of detuning. An appreciable conversion coefficient is realized when the values of the depth of

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ACC NR: AR6000129 O

modulation (M) of the parametric diodes are larger than the corresponding values of M in the case of a converter with exactly tuned circuits, i.e., in the presence of detuned circuits it is necessary to increase the pump level. It is pointed out that an increase in the depth of M can avoid deterioration of the noise temperature of the amplifier which should be expected as a result of the influence of the detuned circuits. Yu. Khotuntsev.

SUB CODE: 09

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238010002-4"

L 47042-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AR6004342 SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/65/000/009/B075/B075

AUTHOR: Olendskiy, V. A.

REF SOURCE: Tr. uchebn. in-tov svyazi. M-vo svyazi SSSR, vyp. 23, 1964, 59-67

TITLE: A parametric frequency converter using detuned circuits

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 9B528

TOPIC TAGS: frequency converter, transistorized circuit

TRANSLATION: A parametric frequency converter using crystal diodes and two detuned circuits is considered as a quasilinear network. It is assumed that both circuits have identical bandpass characteristics and are each detuned to the same side by an amount Δf_0. The analysis of the system is developed using complex amplitudes. When the circuits are detuned, the reactive conductance of the detuned circuits is opposite in sign to the characteristic conductance of the rest of the circuit. The two conductances are thus compensating. As a result, the influence of any variation in frequency is smaller than that of a converter using circuits tuned to resonance. This shows that the bandwidth of the system may be increased. In the case of the detuned circuits the conversion coefficient depends upon the amount of detuning and the amplification. It is possible to control the gain by regulating the detuning. With detuned circuits it is necessary to increase the pumping frequency level. The increase of

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ACC NR: AR6004342

modulation intensity permits one to avoid the deterioration of the noise temperature index. This is to be expected because of the influence of the detuned circuits. Estimates of the noise temperature are made under the assumption that the noise of crystal diodes and the pump generator are negligibly small. The amplitude stability coefficient, i. e., the relative change of the square of the parametric coefficient of frequency divided by the relative change of the working amplification of the system, is reduced as the amount of detuning is increased. 6 figures, 1 reference. Yu. Kh.

SUB CODE: 09/ ~~SUBM DATE: none~~

Card 2/2 UCR

OLENDZSKAYA, N F

8(3) p.v PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1386

Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut postoyannogo toka

Peredacha energii postoyannym i peremennym tokom (Power Transmission by Direct and Alternating Current) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 334 p. (Series: Its: Izvestiya, sb. 3) 3,350 copies printed.

Ed.: Pintsov, A.M.; Tech. Ed.: Voronetskaya, L.V.; Editorial Board: Shchedrin, N.N., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Corresponding Member, Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, Professor (Chief Ed.); Gertsik, A.K., Engineer; Yemel'yanov, V.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Pimenov, V.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Pintsov, A.K., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Posse, A.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Sena, L.A., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Professor; Sonin, M.R., Engineer; Shekhtman, M.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles, issued by the USSR Ministry of Electric Power Stations, is intended for scientists, engineers and designers of high-voltage overhead transmission lines.

Card 1/13

COVERAGE: The collection covers various problems connected with d-c and a-c high-voltage transmission lines, gives theoretical fundamentals of these problems and describes experimental investigations and practical conclusions. References appear separately after each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

SECTION I. DIRECT CURRENT

Investigations carried out by V.D. Andreyev and B.G. Mendelev in 1949-1950 at VEI on voltage distribution in the plate circuit of a type V-1(VR-50/120) mercury rectifier showed considerable unevenness of distribution. The recommendation was to increase the power of the plate voltage divider. In 1953 at the Electrovacuum Laboratory of NIIPT a series of measurements was completed by V.A. Dolgikh, I.G. Goloshchekin and N.I. Lavrov (and in 1954 V.A. Ivanchenko) on the dependence of voltage distribution on operating conditions. The measurement method was developed by L.N. Volkov and D.D. Knyazev and was based on the use of an oscillograph and a capacitive voltage-divider. In conclusion, the authors recommend some changes in operating practice and in design. There are 3 tables of oscillograms, 4 diagrams and 5 Soviet references.

Gertsik, A.K. Ionization Characteristics of Paper-Oil Capacitor Insulation During Application of Voltage With a Distorted Wave Form 62

The above characteristics were obtained as a result of experimental investigation carried out in NIIPT laboratories by the author and junior scientists V.P. Matveyev and D.S. Lavrov. There are 13 diagrams and drawings and 14 references, of which 7 are Soviet and 7

up to 600 kv, it is necessary to employ a cascade connection of bridge rectifiers, with one or several rectifiers in the arm of each bridge. The best combination of the number of bridges and the number of rectifiersin the arm of each bridge has not yet been definitely chosen. The difficult problems connected with this choice were investigated by NIIPT in the Kashira-Moscow h-v d-c transmission line. This article gives the results of investigation and makes recommendations. There are 2 tables, 7 oscillograms, 1 diagram and 3 references, of which 2 are Soviet and 1 German.

Shekhtman, M.G. and N.A. Shipulina. Parameters of Equipment of Conversion Substations in the Kashira-Moscow D-C Transmission Line 129

Firing of mercury rectifiers causes current oscillations in a tens and hundreds kc/sec frequency range. Study of this source of radio interference requires exact knowledge of equipment parameters for frequencies up to 1 Mc. The authors describe methods of measuring parameters and discuss the results obtained in the experimental Kashira-Moscow d-c transmission line. The three data tables are recommended for practical use for those working in radio interference sup- 6 diagrams and no references.

Card 6/13

Kuchinskiy, G.S. The Possibility of Using Cable Paper in the Manufacture of Power Capacitors For D-C Transmission Lines 282

The author describes a method of reducing the cost of capacitor batteries operating in ripple voltage circuits by using cable paper in their manufacture. Cable paper costs 10 times less than conventional capacitor paper but its electric strength also is less and therefore its thickness must be greater. In determining the cost of Kva capacitors the author draws on the experience of the high-voltage laboratory of LPI (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut) where cable-paper capacitors for d-c and ripple voltages have been produced on a semi-industrial scale since 1938. The technical editor suggests that plants manufacturing capacitors consider the author's results when producing capacitors for the above-mentioned conditions. He notes, however, that the cost relationships advanced by the author cannot yet be considered justified owing to the lack of operating experience which would indicate a long service life of cable-paper capacitors in comparison with conventional capacitors. In his comparisons the author used 35-40 Kv/mm as the working voltage density. There are 2 diagrams and 4 Soviet references.

SECTION II. ALTERNATING CURRENT

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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5-1-59

AUTHORS: Aleksandrov, D. D., Glendzkaya, N. F., Ptitsyn, S. V. 57-28-4-34/39

TITLE: The Electric Strength of a High-Voltage Valve (Elektricheskaya prochnost' vysokovol'tnogo ventilya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 4, pp. 896-907 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The electric strength of a standard valve in a static state without load current in dependence on the pressure of mercury-vapor, hydrogen, helium and air in the valve as well as on the interelectrode-distance was investigated here. It is shown that the electric strength of a high-voltage valve is determined by the rules governing the high-vacuum-breakdown. This law is observed in the case of an interelectrode-distance equal to 15 cm up to pressures of the order of magnitude $4-5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm torr in the case of air and mercury-vapors, $7-8 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm torr in the case of hydrogen and $12-18 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm torr in the case of helium. The transition from the domain of the high-vacuum breakdown into that

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which follows Paschen's law takes place over a certain intermediate domain where the breakdown voltage decrease with a rise of pressure and with a reduction of the inter-electrode-distance. Under the conditions existing here the magnitude of the breakdown-voltage is influenced by the shape of the applied voltage. A pulsating voltage with a frequency of 50 cycles increases the value of its breakdown in the domain of the vacuum-breakdown, in comparison to the direct voltage, by almost 50%.
There are 10 figures and 13 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut postoyannogo toka, Leningrad (Leningrad, Scientific Research Institute for Direct Current)

SUBMITTED: June 11, 1957

ALEKSANDROV, D.D.; OLENDZSKAYA, N.F.; PTITSYN, S.V.

Investigating the electric strength of high-voltage mercury rectifiers. Izv.NIIPT no.3:5-19 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Mercury-arc rectifiers)

SOV/109-4-8-9/35

AUTHORS: Ptitsyn, S.V., Aleksandrov, D.D. and Olendzkaya, N.F.

TITLE: Influence of the Intermediate Electrodes on the Ignition Voltage of a Self-sustaining Discharge in a High-voltage Mercury Rectifier

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 8, pp 1278 - 1283 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Investigation of the influence of the intermediate electrodes on the ignition of gas discharges (mercury discharge, in particular) was carried out by means of the rectifier shown in Figure 1. The anode input of this tube is surrounded (see the figure) by the concentric cylinders of a capacitive voltage divider, the inter-cylinder insulators being made of steatite.. The intermediate transverse electrodes or so-called "inserts", in the form of discs provided with ring slots and circular holes in the middle, were attached to the end of the concentric cylinders. All the components of the rectifier, except the insulators, were made of high-quality steel, the principal insulator being of porcelain.

Card1/3

Influence of the Intermediate Electrodes on the Ignition Voltage of a Self-sustaining Discharge in a High-voltage Mercury Rectifier

Full details of this tube can be found in the authors' earlier work (Ref 1). The Paschen curves for mercury vapour and various gases were taken at a voltage of 300 kV. The measurements were first carried out while the tube contained four transverse electrodes or inserts. The inserts were then taken out and the sharp ends of the capacity-divider cylinders were provided with ring flanges. The results of the measurements are shown in Figures 2 and 3, where the ignition voltage U_s is plotted as a function of $P_o d$ where P_o is the gas pressure referred to 0 °C and d is the distance between the grid and the anode (this was equal to 15 cm). Figure 2 shows the curves for the case of mercury vapour, while those of Figure 3 are for the rectifier filled with air. Curves 1 of Figures 2 and 3 were taken for a discharge gap without the intermediate electrodes, while Curves 2 were measured in the presence of the inserts. It is seen that in the latter case, the curves are shifted to the right,

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D201/D302

9,2150 (1020,1159,1331)

AUTHORS: Aleksandrov, D.D., Olendzkaya, N.F. and Ptinsin, S.V.

TITLE: The influence of intermediate electrodes on the electric strength of a high voltage rectifier

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 4, 1961, 30-31, abstract 4 G204 (Izv. N.-i. in-ta postoyan toka, 1960, vol. 5, 5-11)

TEXT: The static electric strength of a high voltage rectifier with no current drawn at Hg vapor pressure within the limits 1-2 microns Hg, is determined by the laws of breakdown in vacuo. When the rectifier is loaded, the pressure observed at the walls and side-regions of the anode structure is 3-4 microns Hg, so that mercury condensation may occur at surfaces having a temperature of 30-40°C. The condensate drops, falling on to the more heated parts, may introduce short duration (up to 1 sec) increases in pressure - up to 6-8 microns Hg at the anode end. In these conditions the breakdown

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The influence of intermediate...

is determined by the ignition of the working glow discharge. Investigations have shown that the presence of intermediate electrodes - inserts in the anode assembly increases the value of the breakdown voltage with increasing vapor densities. The effect becomes more pronounced with the decrease of the exposed surfaces of inserts and with the increase of their thickness. For a number of inserts greater than two, the breakdown voltage remains practically constant and independent of their numbers, provided their geometrical dimensions remain the same. In the presence of inserts the breakdown voltages for vapor of Hg, air and H_2 remain constant; in intervals, without the inserts, the breakdown voltages decrease with the experiment being repeated. Pre-ageing by means of a glow discharge in an inert gas seems to be the most effective method of cleaning the surfaces. The pre-ageing conditions are given together with the curves of breakdown voltage characterising a well pre-aged rectifier. 4 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/109/63/008/003/015/027
D271/D308

AUTHOR: Olendzkaya, N. F.

TITLE: The breakdown of a vacuum gap when conducting particles travel between the electrodes

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 8, no. 3, 1963, 479-486

TEXT: This paper was read at the 10th Conference for Cathode Electronics, Tashkent, in November 1961. When free conducting particles are present on the electrodes, breakdown voltage is substantially lowered, the required field intensity being independent of the inter-electrode spacing and of the particle dimensions. Experimental work was undertaken with the purpose of finding reasons for breakdowns in mercury valves and hydrogen thyratrons which sometime occur at voltages lower than expected. Conducting particles were represented by little steel balls or drops of mercury. At a certain voltage, the ball would commence

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The breakdown of...

jumping between the electrodes without causing a breakdown. The breakdown occurred at a higher voltage and was initiated when the ball was near to one of the electrodes, usually the negative one. With mercury drops, the polarity did not matter, and the breakdown was initiated either when the drop was moving away from the electrode or when it approached the electrode. Breakdown voltage in function of the gap is plotted for various ball diameters and mercury drops, as well as in the absence of travelling particles. The dependence is linear and the size of balls or drops had no effect while the diameter was varied between 0.5 and 9 mm. Mercury drops lowered the breakdown voltage more than steel balls, presumably because of the ease of their deformation. The breakdown field was 60 kv/cm with steel balls, 20 - 25 kv/cm with mercury drops, and over 100 kv/cm in the absence of free particles. When a mercury drop was used in experiments, it gradually moved towards the negative electrode in the period of breakdowns caused by its jumps and finally adhered to it. When a vacuum breakdown is caused by separation of metal

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particles from the electrodes, the breakdown is determined by the conditions of this separation and by the enhanced field at the electrodes and not by the energy acquired by particles travelling in the gap. The help of L. A. Sen and S. V. Ptitsyn is acknowledged. There are 7 figures.

SUBMITTED: March 19, 1962

L 22273-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/T

ACC NR: AR6005190 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/009/G018/G018

AUTHOR: Olendzkaya, N. F. 52 B

TITLE: Influence of the surface area of electrodes on the breakdown voltage in vacuum

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9G148

REF. SOURCE: Sb. Proboy dielektrikov i poluprovodnikov. M.-L., Energiya, 1964, 97-101

TOPIC TAGS: dielectric breakdown, vacuum, surface property, pressure effect, spark gap

TRANSLATION: An investigation was made of the influence of the size of the electrode surface on the breakdown voltage in a glass tube at voltages up to 100 kev, and in metal tubes up to 300 kv, with residual gas pressure 10^{-5} -- 10^{-6} mm Hg. In the case when the electrode surface area of the vacuum gap is smaller than a certain value that depends on the material and on the finish of the electrodes,

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the level of the breakdown voltage under uniform field conditions is determined by the material of the electrode. If the area of the electrode is larger than this critical value, the breakdown voltage decreases exponentially. The decrease in the field intensity at the cathode (inhomogeneous field) gives rise to a decrease of the gap breakdown voltage. In the case of a cathode in the form of a needle, this effect apparently is overlapped by the influence of the reduction in the electrode area. It is noted that the results of the experiments remain the same in mercury at a vapor pressure of 10^{-3} mm Hg.

SUB CODE: 20

Card 2/2 nst

OLENDZKI, Andzhey

Measuring the accelerations of the elements of the intermittent movement for films. Trudy LIKI no.8:47-57 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Accelerometers)
(Motion-picture projectors—Testing)

OLENDZKI, W.

"Problem of using quick-break circuit breakers in 3000-volt direct-current rolling stock." p. 485. (Przeglad Elektrotechniczny, Vol. 29, no. 11/12, Dec 53, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress Jun 54 Uncl

CIENDZKI, Witold, mgr inz.

Electrification of railroads in Japan. Przegl kolej elektrotech 33 no.1:19-21 Ja '61.

KRAWCZYK, Saturnin, inz.; OLENDZKI, Witold, mgr inz.

Winter 1962/63. Przegl kolej elektrotech 15 no.5:117-118 My '63.

OLENDZKI, Z.

Cooperation with the State Automotive Transport in evaluating transportation in one branch of business. p. 140.

MOTORYZACJA. Warszawa. Vol. 10, no. 5, May 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956.

CLENDZKI, Z

CLENDZKI, Z. For more regularity in automotive freight traffic. p. 256. Vol. 11, no. 10, Oct. 1956. MOTORYZACJA. Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

Country : Poland H-21
Catogory :

Abs. Jour. : 39930

Author : Olendzki, Z.
Institut. : Not given
Title : The Impregnation of Matchsticks

Orig Pub. : Przemysl Drzewny, 9, No 8, 26-30 (1958)

Abstract : Impregnation constitutes one of the steps in the technologic process of match production and is designed to prevent the glowing of the matchsticks after they are blown out; this purpose is achieved by the utilization of special chemicals (C). Among the C which best meet the requirements for such applications are orthophosphoric acid and its ammonium salts. The impregnation process (IP) is operated in two stages. In the first stage the matchsticks are saturated with the impregnating solution in a bath; this is followed by a second stage in which the matchsticks are further saturated as the impregnating

MOSHKIN, A.M., dots.; OLENEV, A.M., dots.; SHUVALOV, Ye.L., dots.; PEKARSKIY, V.M., retsenzent; DAVYDOVA, I., red.

[Sverdlovsk Province] Sverdlovskaia oblast'. Sverdlovsk, Sredne-Ural'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 225 p.
(MIRA 17:11)

OLENEV, A.M.

Some new data on the relief of northwestern Transbaikal. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 85 no.5:547-558 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:10)
(Transbaikalia--Physical geography) (Physical geography--Transbaikalia)